ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Serious Aspect of the Italian

The Pope's Reply to Napoleon Published in Paris, and L'Univers Suppressed.

Question.

The Condemned Paper to be Con tinued in Brussels.

THE PROTECTIONIST AGITATION IN FRANCE

The Savoy Annexation Movement Opposed by the People.

British Proposition for the Settlement of the San Juan Dispute.

England Must Have San Juan and a New Channel.

APPAIRS IN INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

d at half-past eleven o'clock vesterday morning. ns, and exchanged signal with the steamship Hunga-

was almost totally destroyed. She had a large and

one per cent had taken place. At the close on the 31st there was a slightly better feeling, and the latest quotation was 67f., 50c., which was a shade higher than the lowest he Emperor and the Pope.

The Paris flour market had declined two france one

est intelligence from the seat of war announces

The steamship Kangaroo sailed for New York at the the same day.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool at half-past seven

o'clock on the evening of the 29th uit.

The Hungarian reached Queenstown early on the morn

THE ITALIAN QUESTION ..

THE ITALIAN QUESTION...
THE POPE'S REPLY TO NAPOLEON PUBLISHED IN PARIS—
SUPPRESSION OF L'UNIVERS NEWSPAPER—WARNING TO THE OTHER CATHOLIC JOURNALS—THE POPE'S
LETTER TO BE FUBLISHED IN BRUSSELS—AGITATION
IN SAVOY ON THE ANNEXATION QUESTION—MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH PROTECTIONISTS—GARIBALDI MARRIED—BARDINIAN FURION IN CENTRAL ITALY.

On the 30th ult., in the House of Commons Lord John Russell stated in reply to Mr. Disraeil, that in consequence of a report which reached the government from their Miof a report which reached the government from their hit-nister in Switzerland, a representation was made in July last to the French government in reference to the rumored annexation of Savoy to France. He would state in a day or two whether the papers could be produced without detriment to the public service. On the 31st ult., Lord John Russell stated that, as far as the government understood, a plan for an army association in Sardinia, having for its object the voluntary organization of the people, had been proposed, but Garibaldi had not accepted the Pre-

shing the decree of suppression, says:—"Among the rea-less for the measure is the irritating controversy of the surnal, by which religious opinion was disconcerted, the sentity agitated, and the fundamental basis on which the relations between the church and civil society are estab-

suppression of the Univers was its publication on the 1986 of an encyclical letter of the Pope to the Archbishops and Bishops, in which he states the motives for his refusal to accept the advice of the Emperor to give up the

The Moniteur of the Sist says .- "The government had often deplered the irritating character of the contraversy on religious questions. The Univers having been supressed, violent articles in reply to its provocation are forth without motive and without excuse. The shole press will understand that these grave questions must be discussed with that quietness and moderation which are required by the interests of the public peace

A Brussels despatch says that the publication of the Unicers, suppressed in France, will be continued in that

ries thirty-six rifled guns, and a steel prow of enermous

dimensions. Her destination was unknown.

The Paris journals publish a despatch from Chambe erasion "Savoy to France made a demonstration. Nearly 250 persons ascembled from all parts of Savoy at the request of the residents of Chambery, and asked informs

the hing of Sardine to cote the province to France.

The Sovernor replied that the King sould not sofflingly selective province.

The statement was received with some cries of "Vive pe 150."

The production of Chambery were complete strangers to the demonstration which rook piece in the street, and it was interest that their feelings were consequently sympathetic with France.

ag unpathesic with France.

The French protectionists were making desperate efforts against the Emperor's proposed commercial proferm. Posinous were being numerously signed in all the mann-securing towas against the measure. On the other hand, the Emperor continued to receive congranulatory ad gives from impuriant commercial bories.

The Paris Pays says that numerous deputations from

Savoy, composed of persons of high standing, were daily arriving.

The Swiss Federal Council had drawn up a circular despatch expressing alarm at the possibility of the an-nexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Count Cavour's cuntemplated visit to Paris and Loudon is temporarily postponed.

A rumor that Sardinia requires Corsica from France in exchange for Savoy and Nice is pronounced sestitute of foundation.

being drawn closer, and they almost authorize the asser-tion that a military fusion is accomplished.

The question being discussed at Turin at the present time is how the de facto annexation will be effected, and it is thought most probable that the Deputies of Central Italy will meet first in their respective capitals to decide whether they ought to take, as subjects of King Victor Emanuel, their places in the National Parliament at Turin. There can be no doubt their decision will be in the affir-ruative.

The riotous proceedings at the Church of St. George, in East Lenden, reached a most disgraceful height on Sunday night, the 25th ult. The church was crammed with a noisy mob, who not only prevented the services from being performed, but endeavored to demolish the altar, and inculged in the pastine of throwing about cushions, prayer books, &c. The officials of the church were treated with personal violence, and considerable property was destroyed. The matter had claimed attention in both Houses of Parliament, and the government had promised measures to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to the 22d December.

Trade was dull, but improving. All was quiet on the frontier.

The first electric telegraph at the Cape was in full ope-Sir John Wylde, late Chief Justice of the colony, was

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails, from Calcuta December 22, and Hong Kong December 13, have been delivered. Their news was generally anticipated.

The death of Nons Bahib was regarded as almost certain. He is said to have died of fever, and that his chief advisor in the Cawapore massacre survived him only a few days.

actives in the Cawapore massacre survived him only few days.

Tomose was being taken up rapidly in Calcutta for transports to China. Thirty vessels had already been secured.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times says the only point of any importance was the intended establishment at Swalow of British and American Connous, the inter under the new American treaty, and the former claiming the most favored nation clause under the old supplementary treaty.

claiming the most lavored nation could have the out sup-plementary treasy.

At Shanghac tons were firm, and at Foo Chow higher.

The Germantown, the Powhatan and the Hartford,
American men-of war, were all at Hong Kong.

Bombay despatches of January 10 report the markets
dull and money tighter. Exchange on London 2s. 2d. a

2s. 8d. At Calcula exchange was unalized.

In freights an important rise had taken place.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne despatches to the 19th of December report a large supply of wool and tallow, and prices decilining. All Sydney also wool, tallow and hides were in less demand.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1860.
The Chamber of Commerce of Calais has thanked the Emperor of France for his project of commercial reform-The address says that the reduction of duty on the cotton and thread employed in the manufacture of tulic can

but with this reduction the manufacturers are ready to accept the struggle.

The Hungarian Protestant deputation had left Viens without obtaining an audience of the Emperor. His Majesty offered to admit to his presence two members of Majesty offered to admit to his presence two members of he deputation separately, and as private individuals, but this was declined. The Hongarians demanded the restoration of all the rights and privileges of their church, and will accept nothing less. If the Emperor compiles, it would be tantamount to a confession that the Austrian policy for the last few years had completely failed. One life or the other must in the end give way, and a violent truggle is feared.

Mr. Cobden left Paris on the 1st inst. for the south of France.

of the avenue A line, while furtously driving, near the corner of Park row and Bookman street, yesterday morning, knocked down a little girl, a cross-waik sweeper, reming in Mulberry street, the wheel of the stage passing over her arm and orashing it in a frigorful manner. She was chaveyed to her realizene, and offur Quinn took the driver before Justice Connoily, who held him for examps such NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Wyandot Constitution in the Senate.

Speech of Senator Hale on the Slavery Question.

Postponement of the Election of House Printer.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL Removal and Appointment of Officers of the House.

Colonel Forney caused to be politically executed to day, at the national Capitol, the following democrats, who served under Colonel Allen, late Clerk of the House:—John F. Carter, John Baily, Wm. H. Minnix, S. D. Reynolds, M. P. Bean, Wm. H. Topping, D. F. Atkins, John Retchell, D. A. Carter, J. C. Guild, A. R. Potts, C. F. Conc.

ointments to-day:-

P. Barry Hayes, Chief Clerk, mlary, \$2,160. C. C. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, (ren.) Library C. C. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, (rep.) Librarian, \$2,800. A. Jordan Schwarts, of Pennsyvania (A. L. dem.), As.

charge of Printing and Bill Book,\$1,800. Wm. Averhill, of Maine, (rep.) Bookkeeper, \$1,800. James C. Walker, Reading Clerk in the House, retain

paper Clerk, \$1,800. retained, \$2,160.

Yeas and Nays in the House, \$1,800.

William Addison, of California, (A. L. dem.) Land Of-

R. J. Bennett, or Ohio, (rep.) Clerk to take o

Office, \$1,800.

J. W. Jones, of Ohio, (rep.) Principal Messenger, \$1,

nalize Petitions, retained, \$1,800.

Jas. Peacook, of Pennsylvania, (rep.) Land Office, \$1,800

Image Stroken, of Ohio, (rep.) \$1,500. Rufus Prentice, of Kentucky, (American), \$1,500.

Phiness B. Tompkins, of New York, (rep.) Land Of-

Geo. Chipman, of Vermont, (rep.) \$1,800.

Daniel Buck, of Vermont, retained, \$1,800.

Geo. C. Baker, of New York, (rep.) Land Office, \$1,800. Sam'l W. Power, of Pennsylvania, (rep.) Assistant

the Library. \$1,200.

J. P. Allen, of Connecticut, (rep.) Land Office, \$1,800.

Wren Forney, of Penusylvania, (A. L. dem.) Assistant at the Clerk's Desk, \$1,200.

fessenger, retained, \$1,200.

J. B. Briggs, of Iowa, (rep.) \$1,800. Isaac Entwistle, of D. C., Principal Engineer, retained Felix McClusky, of N. Y., (A. L. dem.) Asst. Engineer

APPOINTMENTS CONVIRMED. confirmed a few unimportant appointments. The President sent in a number of appointments of Postmasters, District Attorneys and Land Officers, which were referred to appropriate committees. The Committee on Commerce unanimously reported back the nomination of General made, it was postponed until next meeting.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

turned to the Senate, which will surrender its abolition of the franking privilege amendment, in view of the two notice of his intention to introduce a bill to effect the ob ect as an independent measure.

The House is decidedly against abolishing the franking privilege, as was shown by its treatment or the Senate amendment to day. On this subject the Senate will probably recede, and the Post Office bill will become a law

ARRIVAL OF NEW YORKERS.
A large number of New Yorkers arrived here this eve

The Attorney General has given an opinion to the Score tary of the Treasury in favor of the payment to Taylor & Brother, of New York, of the amount of Treasury notes which had been stolen from a former owner and transferred to them after maturity. The Autorney General maturity, are not subject to equities between previous parties, and that payment should be made to the actual

Upon the netice given in the House a few days since by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Aidrich, of Minne rota, that they would severally, upon a subsequent day introduce a homestead bill, those gentlemen, both being upon the Committee on Agriculture, have recently been engaged in perfecting a bill, and the committee have in-structed Mr. Grow to report the same to the House. The bill covers all land subject to pre-emption, and extends the right to all who are now settled as well as those who

may hereafter settle.

THE POST OFFICE FRINTING.

The action of the House to day in concurring by so large a majority to the Schate amendment giving out the printing of the Post Office blanks to the lowest the printing of the Post Office blanks to the lowest bidder is considered by the republicans a sovere blow at Mr. Bowman, of the Constitution These who know assert that it will deprive Bowman of at least thirty thousand deliars of plunder per annum. The only thing that grieves some of the republicans is that this plunder, by the action of the House to-day, will fall into the hands of Weed and Wendell through Defrees. It is said that Mr. Euchansa is gratified at the change proposed, as he expressed his opinion some time ago that there appeared to him to be a great deal too when the work is executed by machinery, as they were when it was done by hand.

The HARPER's PRINT INVENTIGATION.

So far the Senate's Harper's Forry Committee has made no important new discoveries or added any material facts not known before the investigation was commenced. Its proceedings excite no public interest whetever.

State from our Maister at Chile, brought by the North tory. Outsages are continually perpetrated upon American citizens, and no efforts are made by that government

This matter, together with the Peruvian difficulty, is

ion as the importance of the subject demands.

of State this morning from Mexico, dated Vera Cruz, purpose of attacking Vera Cruz. It was reported that he had raised the necessary funds to carry out the expedi ptered with the liberals in their recent engu Ocampo's mission to this government is officially con-firmed. No mention is made of the report that the Eng-lish Minister had demanded full payment of the English

ng, and bad under consideration the Mexican treaty. After a long conference, in which the whole subject of

conference is known. There does not seem any disposi-

cural Society are undecided whether to hold their next national fair at Cincinnati or in this city. One citizen of DEATH OF CAPT. SAWYER, OF THE NAVY.

Capt. Sawyer, of the Navy, died this evening, after a brief illness, of gout in the stomach. He entered the ner-vice in 1812.

TRIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Fyandot Convention.
Mr. Saward, (rep.) of N. Y., moved its reference to the

structing committees, and taking from them all discretion. If the act of Congress had been violated, he would yote against the admission of Kansas; but if it were correctly ascertained that she had the requisite population, he would not stickle about forms. It was not necessary that the fact should be ascertained by the federal census. Congress had voted no means to take the census, and the State had to take the census herself.

Mr. Bayand, (dem.) of Del, said the resolution was not in the form of an instruction, but merely looked to the making of a certain inquiry.

Mr. Douttie, (rep.) of Wis, moved to amend the resolution, by instructing the committee to report a bill for the immediate admission of Kansas under the Wyandot constitution.

ditution.

Mr. Pugn still said he would vote against all instruc-tions; but he could vote for Mr. Brown's resolution merely

tions; but ne count vote for an Brown's resolution merely of inquiry.

The CLARR said he must, under the rule, call up as the special order the bill prohibiting the issue of bank notes under twenty dollars in the District of Columbia. By general consent, however, petitions and reports were received.

ceived.

THE ERPORT ON THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Miss., offered an order that the reports of Majors Delafield and Mordecai be returned to the War Department, Congress having refused to print them. Agreed to.

COMMENCIAL STATISTICS AND THE MEXT (ENSUS—PROVISIONS FOR CID SOLDIESS—THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of the chamber of Commerce of New York on the subject of including the statisticity of commerce in the census. Ordered to be printed.

He also presented a petition in favor of granting pen-

printed.

He also presented a petition in favor of granting pen-sions to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Also, a petition in favor of the Homestead bill. Re-

ferred.

INTERESTING TO PATENTEES.

Mr. Summer, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of so amending the patent laws as to abolish all discrimination between American citizens and foreigners in the matter of fees in the usuing of patents. Adopted, REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lows, presented a petition in favor of repealing the Fugitive Slave law.

PENNIONS FOR BOLDERS.

Mr. Iverson, (dem.) of Ga., reported a memorial in favor of grantung pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and Indian wars.

Mr. Iverson, (dem.) of Ga., reported a large number of private bills which had been passed upon by the Court of Claims.

Mr. Iverson, (dem.) of Ga., reported a large number of private bills which had been passed upon by the Court of Claims

IMR GWIN, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the payment of the Indian war debt of California. Adopted.

Mr. Haux, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the castern boundary of California.

CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF THE CREEK INDIAN WAR.

Mr. FITELATRICK, (dem.) of La., introduced a bill to provide for the examination of claims of citizens of Georgia and Alabama for losses sustained in the Creek war in 1820. Referred.

Mr. Brown's resolutions were called up.

Mr. Halk, (rep.) of N. H., said he had sat this session in comparative silence, while the State which he in part represented had been accused of various monstrous crimes. The Schatz was not the tribunal before which stays could be arraigned. Public opinion was the only tribunal before which the Schatz could be tried, and vituperation and abuse would not stand for argument. These veri clous occusations against the various States, parties and individuals he thought had been summed up by the honorable Schatto by the position he had assumed in his speech as the Attorney General of his section of the country to prafer a bill of indictment against them. He denied the jurisdiction of the tribunal, and would answer before the tribunal which he did recognise. While there was in the speech sery much that was offensive, and, as he thought, violative of parliamentary law, he recognized in the speech as the Attorney General of his section of the country seemed to think that invective, and accusation, and declamation, would stand in the place of argument, but he proposed to devote some little attention that speech, and had selected the substance of the charges which the Senator brought against these Since and their representatives. He (it. Toombs) said. (Hostillity to the compact of mison, to

Regitive Slave law to be unconstitutional. Now, sir, I desire to meet that question right hero, distinctly, uncquivocally and plainly, sir. I have heard this appeal made over and over again, I think by nearly every gentleman who addressed the Senate from that side of the chamber, and by nebody with more emphasis than the Senator from Georgia; and if the State of Wisconsin lisguilty in sending Senators here, after deciding that statute to be unconstitutional, I will appeal to the honorable Senator himself, waiving the enlightened sentiment of mankind, and taking his opinion upon what he thinks of the State of Wisconsin lisguilty in sending Senators here, after deciding that statute to the United States—when I read that history I will only say, that while I will listen with all patience to any one who lectures me in reference to the Supreme Court, I will sak the man who undertakes it if he has read the solemn judicial decision of his own State, in which, as late as 1854, the Supreme Court of Georgia boasted that they had treated the Supreme Court of the United States with profound contempt. Sir, this doctrine about the infallibility of the Supreme Court is a new tune from that side of the House. It is a every good doctrine. What is the history of the democratic party will reference to the Supreme Court of the Georgia boasted that the Supreme Court six of the democratic party against the Supreme Court of the United States, I will state it briefly, and then give the proof. From the time that Mr. Jeliezon came into power, down to the time that the Supreme Court such their flag, there was an open, undiquised by the most prominent men, written over and over again by Jefferson, made the basis of action by Jackson, and proclaimed on the Source of the Supreme Court decided that the Bank of the United States was considered that the Bank of the United States was considered that the Bank of the United States was considered to the supreme Court decided that the Bank of the United States. The Lindson the Supreme Court decided

election of a printer.
On motion of Mr. Phenes, (dem.) of Mo., there was a

Mr. Woodson's motion was disagreed to resume their pieces at the desk to record the votes for Printer. *

Mr. Hut, (S. opp.) of Ga., moved to adjourn.

Mr. Sherman wanied to know the object of adjournment. He suggested one more vote for Printer. Then the House should go into Committee on the Post Office bill.

Mr. Hill said bis purpose was to procure a full attendance. Some of his friends were absent on their own re

probability.

Mr. Morris, (A. L. dem.) of Ill., said the democrats were willing to take a vote for Printer to-morrow, and not

Mr. Shraman said the election of Printer was not worth

postponement, but was called to order.

The motion to adjourn, supported by only twenty-eight votes, was negatived.

Mr. Barrsdalr, (dem.) of Miss., remarked that on Thursday the other side said they were not ready to go late the election of Printer, and without any particular of election the question was postponed till yesterday, when there were two ballots without a choice. He frankly said the democratic side were not ready, but would be tomorrow. He proposed that, by general consent, the subject be passed over till to merrow, at one o'clock.

Mr. Burmman would not object if such were the general understanding.

This was acquiesced in.

Mr. Shirkman reported a bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions; a bill to support the military Academy, and a bill for the nayment of consular and diplomatic expenses. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

This fort of the Union.

Was then taken up.

Mr. Phyon, (dem.) of Va., favored the abolition of the franking privilege, by which speeches were circulated which were never read, and see a distributed which would never come up.

Mr. Mooke, (S. opp.) of Ky., opposed this so called re-

which were never read, and see I distributed which would never come up.

Mr. Moors, (S. opp.) of Ky., opposed this so-called reform. There is a light which emanates from Washington, and the only way to get it to his constituents is by means of the franking privilege.

Mr. Dawss, (rep.) of Mass., offered an amendment allowing the exchange of newspapers between the publishers.

Mr. Kragan, (dem.) of Texas, did not see why publishers should be favored more than any other class of persons.

the Senate's amendment, abolishing the franking priviege, was rejected.
The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.
The Sense's amendment, directing the Post Office thave blanks of contracts printed, was agreed to by 150

against 21.

The Senate's amendment abolishing the franking privi-lege, was rejected by a vote of 60 against 112.

The other amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

Mr. Spinner's amendment, abolishing the Post Office De-partment, was rejected.

Adjourned.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION NEAR NEWBURG-ONE MAN RILIED — The graining mill attached to the powder works of Mesers. Rand & Smith, near Newburg, Orange county, N. Y., exploded a few days since, entirely destroying the building, and instantly killing one of the employes, named Christian Simmerman. He was near the building at the time, with a wheelbarrow of powder. The unfortunate man was thrown a great distance. Another man, who was in the yand of the powder works at the time, was telled to the ground by the explosion. The walls were completely destroyed, and timbers and machinery carried to a great distance. The yard gate was bound longest on a tree by the gists of the road. The explosion was distinctly heard in Newburg, and the windows of the bourse near the mill were much shattered by the concussion. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Ag inquest was held upon the body of Mr. Stamerman, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.